



Framework for optimizing ACL rehabilitation utilizing a global systems approach

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FRAMEWORK FOR OPTIMIZING ACL REHABILITATION UTILIZING A GLOBAL SYSTEMS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Knee injuries such as ACL tears commonly occur and there is a high re-injury rate after primary ACL reconstruction with figures estimated at 25%-33%. Clinicians often use hip strengthening as a key component of knee rehabilitation. Evidence suggests that adopting a "regional" or "proximal" approach to rehabilitation can increase hip strength, but motor control often remains unchanged, particularly during more complex tasks such as running and jumping. It has been previously suggested that the current approach to "regional/proximal" rehabilitation is too basic and is constrained by a reductionist philosophy. This clinical commentary provides the clinician a framework for optimizing knee rehabilitation, underpinned by a more global approach. Although this approach remains hip-focused, it can be easily adapted to modify exercise complexity and key loading variables (speed, direction, flight), which will help the clinician to better replicate the sport specific demands on the knee.

Keywords: ACL, dynamic knee valgus, hip exercise, movement system, proximal rehabilitation

Level of Evidence: 5

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THE PROBLEM

The annual incidence of anterior cruciate ligament injuries is approximately 120,000 in the United States, and slowly increasing, especially amongst female athletes.¹ Primary ACL reconstruction is the predominant surgical treatment of choice,² but only two thirds of individuals return to their preinjury level of sports participation.³ Furthermore, reinjury rates following primary ACL reconstruction are estimated at 25%-33%;⁴ with the return-to-play rate reducing to 50% after revision surgery. Despite an exponential increase in research over the past 20 years, ACL injury rates remain unchanged, placing a significant burden on public health with annual costs averaging \$1billion.¹ This begs the question – Are current ACL prevention and rehabilitation programs sufficient for the athletic patient?

Authors have previously suggested that the current approach to “regional / proximal” knee rehabilitation is constrained by a reductionist philosophy, which overlooks the “global complexity” of movement patterns throughout the entire kinetic chain.⁵ In effect, most contemporary knee rehabilitation and prevention programs incorporate regional or “proximal” exercises that target the hip region.⁶ While these exercises increase local hip strength,⁶ hip focused exercise programs do not meaningfully change regional lower limb kinematics, particularly during higher speed dynamic tasks such as running⁷ and landing.⁸ Recently researchers have reported that greater medial knee displacement during landing is a primary risk factor for ACL injury.⁹ Consequently, the best therapeutic exercise approach for controlling aberrant kinematics, such as uncontrolled dynamic knee valgus, remains unclear.

The clinical suggestion offered in this commentary is a framework for improving knee rehabilitation and reducing ACL injury incidence and reinjury rates. It uses a global approach to highlight key principles and exercise variables, currently missing from popular ACL prevention and rehabilitation programs. The framework is underpinned by the following principles: 1) hip arthrokinematics must be addressed; 2) use of the trunk as a lever for resistance; 3) the incorporation of a flight phase to replicate ground reaction forces. Although the primary focus is on the knee, it is anticipated that this framework is relevant

to end stage rehabilitation and return to sport exercise prescription for other lower extremity injuries.

THE SOLUTION

Hip Arthrokinematics

The exercise shown in Figure 1 is commonly prescribed to address dynamic knee valgus.^{7,10,11} This exercise is an example of a basic ‘ball under socket’ exercise, where the femur is the moving lever, and resistive forces are delivered at the knee, along the frontal plane. However, when athletes undertake multi-directional loading in a weight-bearing position, hip arthrokinematics are ‘socket over ball’, as it is the pelvic acetabulum moving over the femur. ‘Socket over ball’ movements have a distinct arthrokinematic pattern,^{12,13} whereby the pelvis moves in a triplanar motion (anterior tilt, contralateral pelvic drop and a forward rotation) over a fixed femur

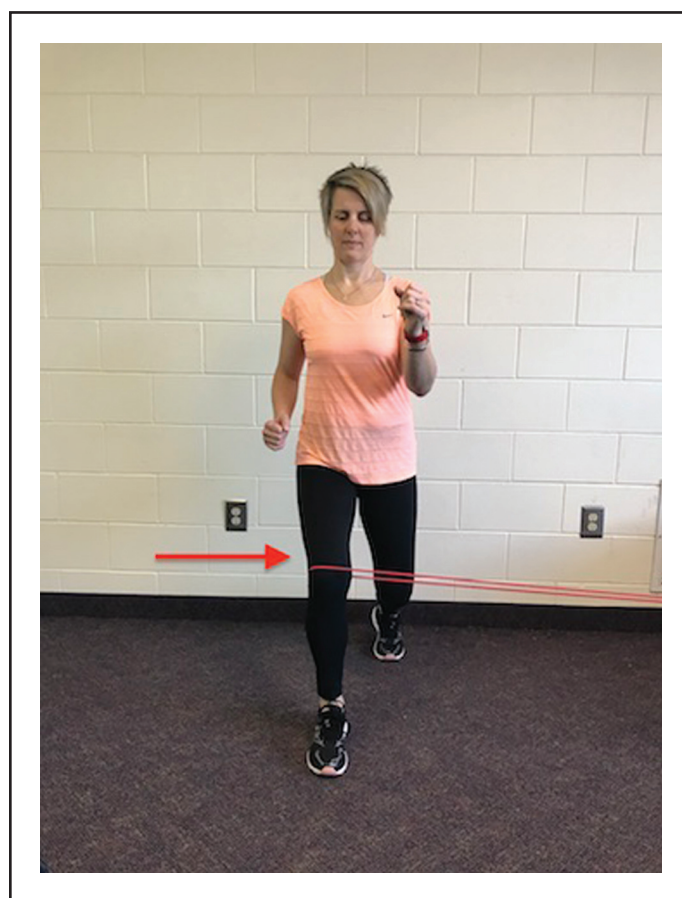


Figure 1.

(Figure 2).¹⁴ This coordinated interplay between the pelvis and femur, is similar to the scapulohumeral rhythm noted in the shoulder.¹⁵ Therefore, the 'socket over ball' exercises shown in Figures 3a and 3b represent an important progression from Figure 1, as they recreate the distinct hip arthrokinematics that

occur during single leg loading, and maximally challenge pelvifemoral coordination. There is evidence that altering the position of the pelvis during exercise, influences trunk muscle activation^{16,17} and that trunk muscle activation increases EMG activity of the hip musculature.¹⁸ This demonstrates the intimate relationship between the trunk, pelvis and hip musculature, but future EMG studies of the specific exercises presented in this paper are warranted.

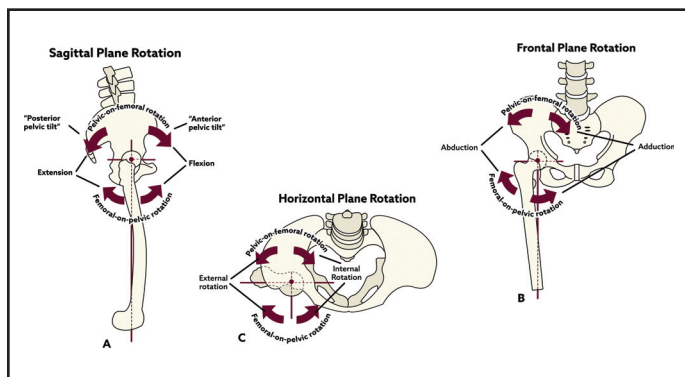


Figure 2.

The 'Proximal' Trunk

Many existing ACL prevention and rehabilitation programs broadly define 'proximal' control as any movement above the knee.¹⁹ This interpretation of 'proximal' is too vague and often overlooks the meaningful relationship between the hip and the trunk. Knee rehabilitation programs must progress to incorporate proprioceptive challenges and perturbations involving the trunk,²⁰ while specifically integrating the hip. Recent evidence supports the hypothesis that impaired trunk control contributes to injuries of the spine, and to segments of the kinetic chain, such as the knee.²⁰ Primarily, increasing trunk stability

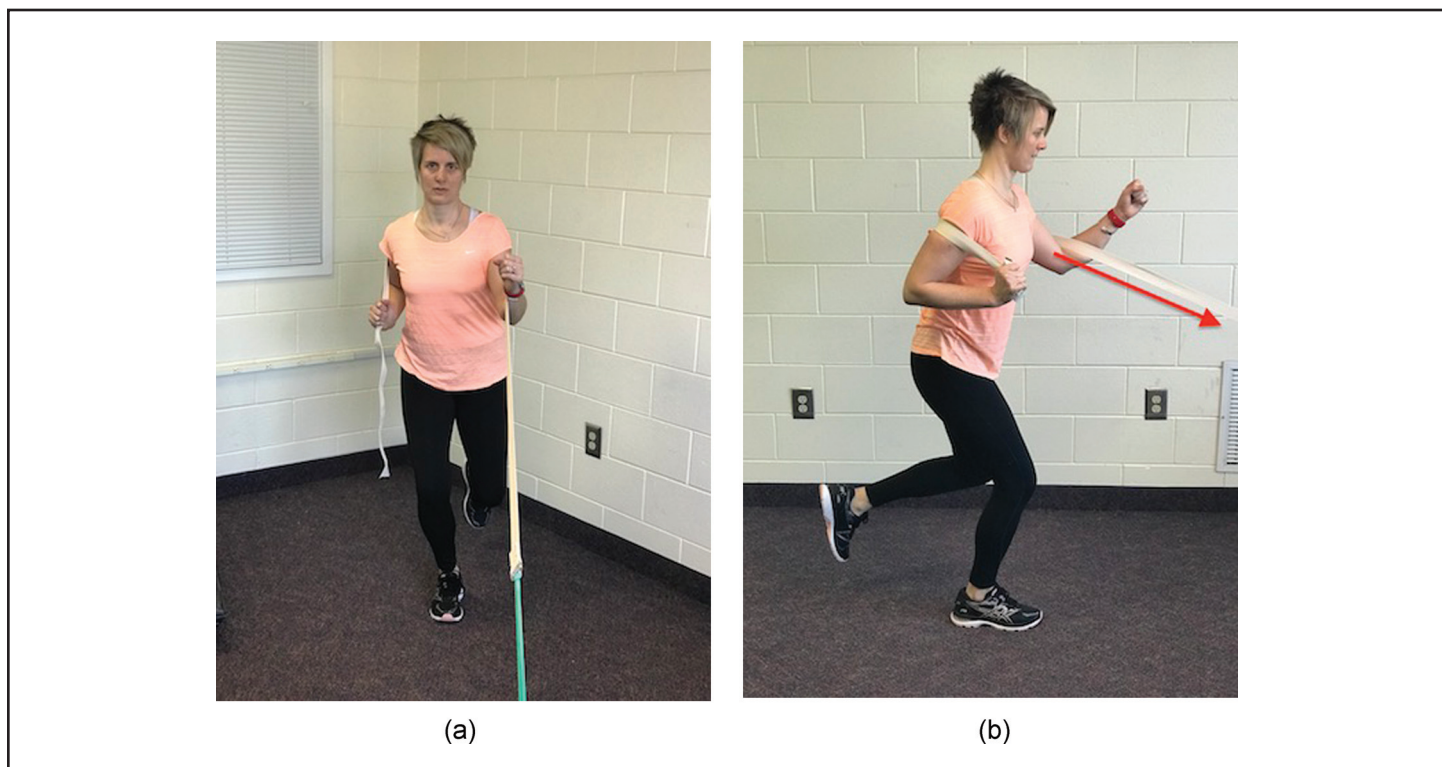


Figure 3.

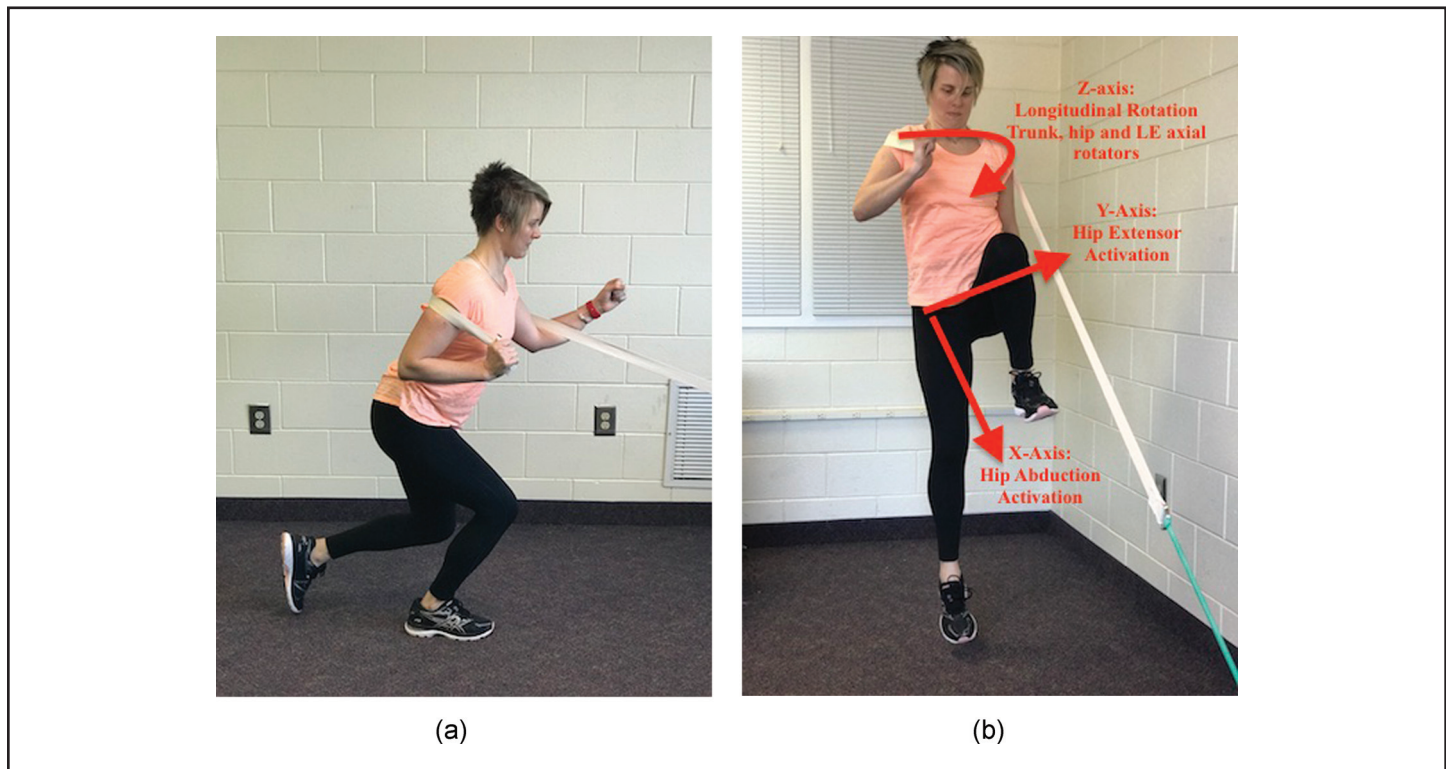


Figure 4.

enhances stiffness throughout the kinetic linkage and therefore plays a key role in controlling dynamic knee valgus. Prospective research shows that female collegiate athletes with poor neuromuscular control of the trunk (based on active proprioceptive repositioning) are at greater risk of knee injury.²¹

In effect, the trunk is a key proximal lever, and its triplanar position directly affects lower extremity function and potentially the acetabular pelvic position on the femur. For example, counter rotation of the trunk on the pelvis (the trunk rotating about the vertical z-axis, as seen in Figures 4a and 4b), increases tension in the entire musculoskeletal system (analogous to wringing out a wet towel) ultimately limiting end range motion at the hip joint.^{22,23} Similar concepts have been extrapolated to common active movements such as the throwing mechanics with pitchers,²⁴ and recent fascial research,^{22,25} further supports the concept that “kinetic chains” are not just conceptual pathways, but are physical entities dictating viscoelastic tension in the body.^{14,23,26,27}

These findings suggest ‘proximal’ control should combine the movements of the trunk and hip to create a blended program offering both hip strengthening and proximal trunk control simultaneously,⁵ this would be supported by evidence that reported ACL prevention programs that included both strength and proximal control exercises demonstrated the greatest prophylactic effects.²⁸ Interestingly, it has also been reported that utilizing a multimodal approach and a varied combination of exercises may protect the knee during athletic movements.²⁸

Many of these concepts are applied in Figures 3a and 3b, where external resistance is applied around the proximal trunk creating a longer lever and allowing forces to be applied over multiple joints. As non-contact ACL injury typically involves multiplanar mechanisms,²⁹ it is important that the direction of external resistance is such that it creates a spiral force (about the vertical longitudinal axis/Z-axis), which further challenges the athlete to control medial lower extremity collapse in this position. The nature and direction of the external forces also

helps to maximize the contribution from the posterior chain, particularly engaging the gluteus maximus. The fiber orientation of the gluteus maximus coupled with its expansive tendinous attachments across the pelvic crest and sacrum, proximally to the humerus (via the thoracolumbar fascia) and distally to the tibia (via the iliotibial tract),³⁰ mean that this posterior muscular chain is optimally placed to eccentrically control internal rotation and adduction of the femur, anterior pelvic rotation and contralateral pelvic drop (relative hip adduction of the stance limb) at ground contact, highlighting the mechanical contributions of the gluteus medius and maximus and their role in the prevention of ACL injuries.³¹

Flight, Speed and Endurance

A recent meta-analysis reported that the impact phase of a ballistic task has been correlated to hip weakness and increased dynamic knee valgus³² and medial knee displacement,⁹ both of which have been reported as risk factors for ACL injury.^{33,34} Thus, it is imperative that lower extremity prevention and rehabilitation programs include task specific exercises including the repetitive attenuation of ground reaction forces while landing from a flight phase. Knee rehabilitation or prevention exercises that anchor the resistance at the lower extremity (e.g. Figure 1), will limit the athlete's ability to leave the ground and enter a flight phase. In contrast, Figures 4a and 4b anchor the external resistance at the shoulders facilitating a more global collaborative response between the femur, pelvis, and trunk. Utilizing the trunk as a lever also allows the clinician to apply varying angles of resistance throughout the movement. For example, once the subject has left the ground, the band can be used to apply a rotatory force, directed around the longitudinal Z-axis (Fig. 4b). Upon landing, the hip musculature is challenged to activate immediately in order to control triaxial rotary collapse.^{35,36} There is further evidence that athletes recovering from ACL injury commonly suffer prolonged deficits in their rate of force development, despite demonstrating near normal strength.³⁷ Training the flight phase in this triplanar manner repetitively can address the endurance component of the program. As neuromuscular fatigue is also responsible for biomechanical alterations that may increase the risk of a noncontact ACL

injury during landing,³⁸ clinicians need to be sensitive of both peripheral and central mechanisms of fatigue and integrate endurance based sport specific landing tasks.^{39,40}

The diagram in Figure 5 conceptualizes and presents a summary of key subcomponents of therapeutic knee exercise inclusive of the components described above. The relevance (size) of each subcomponent (circle) depends on the specific needs of an athlete and the demands of their sport. The framework is predicated on the philosophy that the subcomponents in Fig. 5 can eventually be integrated into a singular training method. By allowing all these variables to interact simultaneously (i.e. the center of the Venn), in an attempt to recreate the athletic demands involved with single limb loading, providing the greatest potential to optimize higher speed athletic movements. The authors acknowledge that other more distal factors, such as foot biomechanics, can contribute to lower limb injury.^{41,42} While this commentary is not meant to minimize

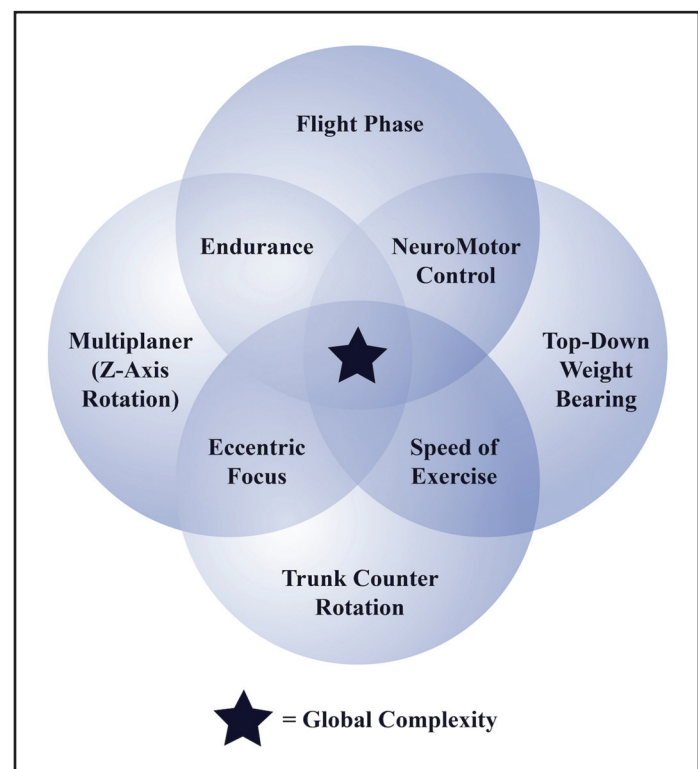


Figure 5.

the distal contributions to the kinetic chain, there is evidence to support the role of the trunk and hip in dynamic knee valgus, which provides a rationale for the mechanism being considered a “proximal to distal process.”^{31,43} It should also be acknowledged the importance of using local (knee) and regional (hip) based exercise in the early stages of rehabilitation, with recovery progressing through the integration of and increasing number of exercise components.^{44,45} It is important to note, transitions from local to regional to global exercise have precautions secondary to the increase in rotational forces at the knee. Clinical judgement is necessary and introducing rotary forces during a post-operative ACL rehabilitation must follow appropriate healing parameters. Typically these type of rotary based exercises should be initiated after the athlete has already returned to sport specific running, cutting and jumping activities.

CONCLUSION

The ultimate goal for clinicians is to design exercises that are replicating, as closely as possible, the complex demands of higher-level functional activities prior to the end of rehabilitation and return to sport. Many of the current ‘proximal’ exercise programs have questionable transference to sport as they are confined to non-weight-bearing exercise, ball under socket weight-bearing exercises, performed in a single plane, often at a single speed. This framework will help to incorporate exercises which replicate sporting challenges and recreates ‘socket over ball’ kinematics. The framework encourages a global approach, whereby ‘proximal’ is not be confined to the hip; but rather incorporates proprioceptive challenges and perturbations involving the trunk. It highlights the importance of implementing a triplanar flight phase that challenges trunk counter rotation, to recreate the relevant sequencing of coupled joint movements and neuromotor patterns unique to ballistic single leg athletic movements. The proposed approach to rehabilitation and prevention programs may have the potential to address continued high rates of ACL injury through the implementation of advanced exercise prescription, although future studies will be needed to assess this approach to injury prevention.

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